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MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1904.

Germany in Africa.
The Tribulations of the German Government With Its African Subjects.

It is reported that an insurrection has broken out in that part of Southwest Africa which is controlled by Germany, and that the government is in some perplexity as to the best method of suppressing it. Insurrections break out in Africa with about the frequency of epidemics of measles in the public schools, and are not, by the world at large, taken much more seriously, Africa being very far away. But they cause much worry of mind to the governing powers.

When, in the partition of Africa, Germany received that large slice of land in the southwest, it was considered an acquisition. Since that time there has been so much difficulty in keeping the place in that methodical order dear to the German heart that it has come to be regarded as rather a nuisance.

The fact is that, in colonization, the German method and the English method are entirely different. Germany has not had as much practice as England in reducing subject races to order, and is less inclined to undertake it. Moreover, whatever the German undertakes to do is done thoroughly, and it will take some time to make thorough Germans out of any natives of Darkest Africa. The first step in English colonization is to teach the native the language, of which he usually makes piteous English, but imagine the results of trying to teach a West Coast native to marshal in proper order the nouns, pronouns, adverbs, adjectives, and other parts of speech, ending with the verb, which compose the orthodox German sentence! There is no Ollendorf printed for kraal use, and if there were, what could be done with it in a land where half the native dialects are made up of clicks and grunts?

But when the German colonization in Africa is a finished job, as it may be some centuries hence, the people will be thoroughly revised and Teutonized. They will have all their furniture and clothing made in Germany, they will serve three years in the army, they will eat sauerkraut, pretzels, and German sweetmeats, and hold kaffeeklatschen instead of war dances. They will have mastered the German language in all its intricacies, and forget that they ever knew any other. That is the way in which things are done by Germany, from music and philosophy down to souvenir ginneracks and Christmas-tree ornaments. There is never any real need of the label to tell us that they are "Made in Germany." They have begun this thoroughness of treatment already, down there in Africa. It will be remembered that the German government employed several of the professors and graduates of Booker Washington's school to spend a year or two on the West Coast experimenting in the raising of cotton and teaching the natives to raise it scientifically. Science is the thing that wins, and perhaps that very thoroughness is the cause of the advance which Germany has made over England in cornering the manufactures of the world. If German methods work in colonizing Africa, which is not at all improbable, there will be a new monument to the German intellect, worthy to stand alongside the works of Kant and Hegel.

Cold Street Cars.
Philosophy a Little Overstrained in Defending Them.

The "New York Times" makes an elaborate attempt, for some unknown reason, to defend the unheated street cars, about which all New York is grumbling. Its argument is, briefly, that while cold street cars may be uncomfortable they are not necessarily dangerous to health, nor do they produce colds, pneumonia, or other suffering permanently injurious. In support of this view it is alleged that people do not get pneumonia or colds from riding in sleighs, if well wrapped up, and that if the cars were heated, and passengers came into them with their out-of-door wraps on, they would be much more likely to take cold than they are now.

This argument is so transparent

that it has holes in it. In the first place, nobody thinks of going on a sleigh ride without having, in addition to ordinary out-of-door wraps, a thick robe well tucked in around the knees, and in some snow-bound localities the natives put a heated brick or a lighted lantern in the bottom of the sleigh, besides. It is not possible to do any of these things in a street car.

In the second place, one gets into a street car, as a usual thing, after walking some distance and becoming warm with exercise. Then, getting into the car, sitting quite still, he is struck by gusts of wind from the opened door of the car from time to time, and in ordinary cold weather is thoroughly chilled in about ten minutes. Any doctor will support the statement, that sitting still in a cold place is a good way to get pneumonia or a heavy cold, if the system happens to be in the condition to get it at all.

When people go out of doors in a city they go dressed for walking, not for sitting still in the cold. When they are obliged to sit still in a street car, the car should, in the interests of health, be warmed enough to keep them as warm as they would be if walking. There is not much danger of these cars being overheated, with the door at each end opened every five minutes to let somebody in or out. They are not supposed to be as warm as a private dwelling, nor are they at all likely to be. The writer of the article in question may have made up his mind to be philosophical, and, if he is in good health, he may not come to any harm as a result of his acceptance of the situation. But the general public will do well to keep on kicking till it gets warm cars.

War and Business.
Effect Upon This Country of a War Between Russia and Japan.

War entails so much misery upon the peoples of the countries that engage in it, it is such a protracted horror and general catastrophe, that the man who would hope for it for reasons of personal gain, would be sordid and unfeeling indeed. It is true, throughout the world that one man's profit is generally another man's loss, and that few are advanced without the pulling down of others. In great business enterprises, whereby colossal fortunes are acquired, rivals must be got out of the way, and the many must often be bled that the few can prosper. This is so generally understood that there is little pity for the victims. The great god Mammon has become ruthless and drives a juggernaut. It is a safe statement to make, however, that none of our business men or manufacturers are so devoted to the pursuit of gain that they are hoping for a war between Russia and Japan. The business man, like the doctor, becomes professionally unsympathetic to the suffering with which his calling brings him into close relations, but not sufficiently so as to hope for war—which is no other thing than wholesale murder—to make a greater market for his goods. There is a very general desire among the people of this country, of all classes, that the threatened war may be averted, in the interests of humanity and mercy. That such a war would cause a demand for our exports and, if it continued long enough, would raise the prices of wages, and would benefit even the farmers by creating an extraordinary market for wheat, cattle, and all food products, cannot nevertheless be lost sight of. Our favorable position in the world as a producing nation of unlimited possibilities, so situated that we can keep out of complications, while we feed and equip the other countries that are at war, would be evident as soon as hostilities began. Already, merely as a preparation for possible hostilities, several large orders have been placed in the United States by the Japanese and Russian governments, for flour and canned meats.

A Tokyo correspondent telegraphs that the two nations are hesitating solely because they have not yet made sure of the necessary funds for a long contest, which this war would be sure to result in. These funds are needed largely for buying supplies abroad, for in a long struggle, the workmen are taken from the factories, the laborers from the field. They must be clothed and fed, as well as paid, and must be furnished with guns and ammunition, all of which represents but a portion of the supplies which a nation needs in time of a giant struggle. Our principal articles of import to Russia now are agricultural implements and machinery, amounting in 1903 to \$1,605,000. Our exports to Japan during the same year were \$20,924,000. In case of war these figures would be enormously increased, and the benefit to this country would be permanent, because a market would be opened up for many products which those nations are not

now in the habit of buying from us. So, while we are all praying that war may be averted, we are not grieving that, if it must come, we are likely to reap our full share of the benefits.

Irving's Shylock.
The Great English Actor's Conception of the Role.

Now that Sir Henry Irving has once more come and gone, and we have seen him, perhaps for the last time, in one of his greatest roles, that of Shylock the Jew, it is perhaps worth our while to consider, not his playing of the part, which is perfect, but his conception of it, as open to discussion.

The New York theatrical managers aver that people no longer care for Shakespeare. Publishers of historical novels apparently hold that the public no longer cares for Scott. But, after all, may there not be as much pleasure, not to say profit, in an unbiased study of the king of all dramatists, as in investigation of the curious themes of Maeterlinck and Ibsen? The works of Shakespeare and Scott still sell, at any rate, even if they are not in the list of best selling books.

Every great actor who has ever essayed the part of Shylock has had his own conception of the character. Whether any one of them is exactly "the Jew that Shakespeare drew" is a question. Irving's Shylock is probably very near being the part as it was played in Shakespeare's time—the uncanny, weird, alien creature possessed of a spirit of all-consuming revenge. We must not forget, in considering this character, the position which the Jew occupied in the Elizabethan age. He was equally hated, feared, and despised, and all the terrors which superstition could invent, all the prejudice of race hatred, conspired to make him the ogre of the drama. One sees that in every Jew-baiting play by an Elizabethan writer, Shakespeare alone dared make him human—how human, how pathetic, how grand. Probably no actor of Shakespeare's time was broad enough to see.

For this reason the character of Shylock may reasonably be asserted to be the greatest ever created by Shakespeare, since in this achievement he rose above the prejudices of his own country and time, broke loose from the limitations imposed by public sentiment, and while making the actions of his Jew grim and horrible enough to satisfy the popular demand for iniquity on the part of the Hebrew, revealed the hidden reasons for these actions, and showed Shylock as the representative of a downtrodden, oppressed, yet powerful people, magnificent even in the revelation of his own terrible scheme of revenge. The dramatist's intuitive sense of the truth led him, centuries in advance of his time, into the recognition of the common humanity of Jew and Gentile, and made his Shylock at once absolutely true to life and absolutely a work of the imagination.

The revengeful bitterness and cunning of the Jew does not need to be emphasized by the actor. The situation brings that out by itself. The actor who plays Shylock as Shakespeare conceived him must put his stress on the passionate human nature of the man, on his love for his daughter, on his suppressed resentment of insult and oppression, on the superb sarcasm in his assertion of a common humanity. The most despised and downtrodden race may find a spokesman who will voice the eternal justice in such accents that the most prejudiced must get at least a glimmer of the truth, and this is what Shylock does in the court room. Even an Elizabethan audience, one fancies, must have seen the Jew differently for the moment.

Irving's bent is toward the mysterious, the terrible, and the supernatural. His conception of Shylock is biased thereby. A great creation, it is not the Shylock that some actor will create, some day, when it has been found that the public still cares for Shakespeare, and "The Merchant of Venice" is acted once more as it should be, in a manner worthy of perhaps the most beautiful poem and most marvelous drama in the language.

New York audiences are intellectual. At one of the "Parsifal" performances, when the great white swan, transixed by the arrow of Parsifal came fluttering to the earth, a wide-eyed woman exclaimed audibly:

"Oh! He shot a duck!"

Among the primer virtues inculcated by the "New York American" is not included the duty of refraining from writing bad poetry about holocausts.

To banged tail are now added the clipped coat and the long wall outside doors in the cold. Each season has its terrors for the horse of good form.

After they get through with revising the Constitution, some of the Southern States intend to take a little time to revise the negro.

CALIFORNIA SHEEPMAN
BATTLES WITH EAGLES

Wounded Bird Buries Its Talons in Nebraska Thigh and Holds on With Death Grip.

UKIAH, Cal., Jan. 4.—Charles Read, a sheepman of Redwood Valley, is now under a doctor's care as a result of a single-handed fight with two large bald eagles. Read had missed sheep and lambs from his pasture and set traps for coyotes.

Yesterday he discovered a large bald eagle in one trap. The eagle appeared exhausted by its struggles and was lying down. Read released the spring and instantly the eagle attacked him. Its mate, who was watching near, joined in the fight. With their heavy wings they beat him to the ground, tearing his flesh with their talons and beaks.

Read took out his pistol, and while protecting his face he managed to get the barrel of the pistol against one of the birds and fired. The other was frightened away by the report. The wounded one set its talons in his right thigh and held on with a death grip. When Read recovered from his exhaustion he was unable to remove them. He dragged himself to his cabin and was brought to this city, where the eagle was cut out. The eagle measured nine feet from tip to tip.

TEACHERS READ BIBLE
AND DEFIED THE COURT

Nebraska School Directors May Be Summoned for Contempt.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 4.—Two of the three school directors of district 21 in Gage county, may be summoned before the supreme court for contempt in violating the order of the court prohibiting Bible reading. Complaint has been made by Mrs. Agnes Freeman, one of the school board, in that district, who alleges that since the decision of the court regarding secular and religious instruction the Bible has been read in violation of the court's orders, and over her protests.

She is the wife of Daniel Freeman, a farmer, whose prayer the district court of Gage county originally granted a mandamus against the members of the board. This complaint may cause a revival of the whole case.

NEW GUINEA NATIVES
PUNISHED FOR MASSACRE

BRISBANE, New South Wales, Jan. 4.—A steamer which arrived here today reports that natives of Peterhaven, German New Guinea, massacred Englishmen. A trader named Einhardt, two Chinese, and ten friendly natives. The massacre resulted from a dispute over a land sale.

A punitive expedition killed twenty-five of the natives.

PRESIDENT SCOTT TO NAME THE
WORKERS FOR LEVEE SYSTEM

Delegation to Come to Washington and Urge Large Appropriations for the Levees From Cairo to the Passes of the Mississippi.

The delegation provided for by the recent New Orleans convention of the Interstate Mississippi Valley Improvement Association, and which is to represent the levee workers of such men as Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, President Sylvester Fish, President George J. Gould, B. F. Yoakum, and William Edmonson, and other leading men in railroad, commercial, and financial circles, will leave for Washington in January to adopt similar resolutions.

Efforts are being made by the committee to secure the attendance in Washington at the hearings before the Rivers and Harbors Committee and Senate Commerce Committee, of such men as Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, President Sylvester Fish, President George J. Gould, B. F. Yoakum, and William Edmonson, and other leading men in railroad, commercial, and financial circles, will leave for Washington in January to adopt similar resolutions.

The following letter is being sent to the various commercial bodies and to leading business men throughout the Mississippi Valley:

Dear Sir: The benefits which will result from river improvement and levee protection in the Mississippi Valley will be: Better transportation and cheaper rates to the Gulf ports as well as to the cotton, sugar and rice sections of the South; millions of acres of land protected from overflow by levees and over 10,000,000 more bales of cotton added to the cotton crop of the United States; more sugar and more rice means more money to buy the products, wares, machinery, merchandise and foodstuffs of the West, Northwest and East.

To accomplish these results we want your influence and assistance in securing from the National Government sufficient appropriations to construct and maintain to Government grade on the banks of the Mississippi River levees from Cairo to the Passes, and to deepen the channel and improve the navigation of the Mississippi River.

We send you proceedings of the levee convention held in New Orleans, La., October 27, 1903, and earnestly ask your reading and consideration thereof.

Yours, truly,
J. N. LUCE, chairman.

DENIED THAT POPE PIUS
WILL APPOINT PRIMATE

Pressure of Work at the Vatican Responsible for Circulation of a False Rumor.

In a dispatch from Rome it is denied that Pope Pius X will appoint a primate to the United States, and that, in this appointment, control of Catholic affairs in this country will come directly under the power of this official.

The pressure of work at the Vatican is supposed to have been responsible for the circulation of the rumor which went so far as to state in several papers that Cardinal Gibbons would be made head of the church in the United States. That statement proved extremely misleading to Catholics and non-Catholics alike who seemed to foresee a division in the Catholic Church.

The position and office of the Apostolic Delegate has never been thoroughly understood, and many believed that his power and that of Cardinal Gibbons were wont to clash. A prominent member of the Catholic clergy and one who is thoroughly familiar with the administration of Catholic affairs, said recently that the offices of the delegate and the cardinal were in no way opposed to each other. The delegate is here a representative of the Pope.

When an issue arises he has not the power to dispose of it without reference to Rome. The Vatican must be informed by the parties concerned, and the delegate is subsequently ordered by Rome to investigate and report. The priest and a member of his congregation and the bishop refuse to take action when an appeal could be made to the delegate, who would in turn inform the bishop that, should he still refuse to act, he matter, it must be reported to Rome.

GALOWS TREE FELLED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Two giant elms in West Caldwell, N. J., have been felled. A British spy and a negro murderer had been hanged to one.

MAY ASK FIVE MILLIONS
FOR JAMESTOWN FAIR

Exposition Company Likely to Request Appropriation of That Amount From the Government.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 4.—The Jamestown Exposition Company is holding a meeting of its stockholders here today. A president and secretary are to be elected, and those to be chosen will act as the permanent officers of the exposition, which is now an assured enterprise. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is now president and G. T. Shepperd is secretary, but their offices expire by limitation.

A lively discussion is certain to be caused by the question of what amount the Federal Government is to be asked to appropriate. Some of the promoters are in favor of asking for \$5,000,000, believing that the character of the event to be commemorated will justify the appropriation of that sum.

The appropriation of \$200,000 by the State will soon be available, but the executive committee is preparing to call on the stockholders for a percentage of their subscriptions for funds or active work of preparing for the celebration.

Secretary Shepperd has received many congratulations on his notable success in securing subscriptions to \$1,000,000 of the stock of the exposition.

W. T. STEAD BRINGS OUT
NEW PAPER FOR WOMEN

Many Innovations Announced to Make Each Issue Attractive and Helpful.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—William T. Stead's daily paper which will be devoted to women's news and will be a social reformer in a way, appeared this morning. The first edition, which was put on the streets at 10 a. m., contained a dozen pages of printed matter, of which one page was devoted to news.

Today's paper began a series of "social inquests," the first showing that out of a population of 153,000 at Paddington, 31,000 went to church, while 122,000 went to the saloon.

Mr. Stead, in his prospectus, issued some weeks ago, said:

"I hope not only to produce a paper that will be good in itself, but at the same time create an organization among its subscribers for mutual purposes of co-operation. I think if I could manage to get 300,000 subscribers in London, to whom I could deliver the paper at their own doors just at the time when the man has gone to business and women and children of the household have an opportunity of reading it, great results might be obtained."

"The subscription will be one shilling per month, or half a guinea per year. The messengers, who will be bright young girls, will be instructed to collect from each subscriber letters complaints or advertisements in envelopes addressed to the editor, and in a way I hope to get in personal touch with all my readers."

"Twenty depots, in time to be increased to sixty, will be established at various points in the city, at each of which I expect to have a 'post restant,' which sort of thing does not exist in London now; a free telephone, circulating library, reading room, or place of call, and, I hope, an automatic restaurant."

"As to its contents, there will be a serial on the basis of an endless story, which will be based on events in the day's news. One page will be set aside for children."

"As to editorials, there will be a column of editorials, a column of occasional notes. About foreign news, I shall not worry much at first. I want to localize the paper. There will be four editions, all published at the same hour."

SERVICES IN MEMORY
OF DR. HUNTINGTON

Tribute to Churchman and Teacher by Those Associated With Him in Both Fields of Labor.

SERVICES in memory of the late Dr. Adoniram Judson Huntington, for forty-seven years a teacher and professor in Columbian College and University in Washington, were held last night at the First Baptist Church, Sixteenth and O Streets northwest, where Dr. Charles F. Winbiger, pastor, presiding. Addresses eulogizing the life and character of Dr. Huntington were made by Dr. Charles W. Needham, president of Columbian University; the Rev. J. J. Muir, and E. Hilton Jackson. Mrs. Thomas C. Noyes sang as solo, "Open the Gates."

Dr. Needham, who for many years was a friend of Dr. Huntington, said the latter exercised a benign influence as a teacher, and led a life that was beautiful every day. "Lives leave us differently," he said. "Some go in storm, some in cloud, and some in a great burst of light. The last named was the way in which Dr. Huntington left us."

The Rev. Dr. Muir referred to Dr. Huntington's life as a churchman. "When this beautiful life ended," he said, "earth was impoverished and heaven enriched. Born again in his thirteenth year, he for more than sixty years testified in his daily life to the glory of God. Whether in the pulpit or the professor's chair, he was the light, the good, the noble man."

"Whatever he said or did was illuminated by the light that was shed upon his soul by the blessing of Jesus Christ. There was never a man who was more welcome in the churches of Washington, in the pew or pulpit. He won all hearts by his sincerity and earnestness, and there are a great many people in this city today who owe much to his preaching and his pure influence."

Mr. Jackson, a spoke-churchman of Dr. Huntington, spoke on behalf of the First Baptist Church, of which he was a member. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. C. C. Meador.

FREE-HAND COMMENT
ON MEN AND MANNERS

Citizens Who Complain of Street Car Facilities Have a Righteous Cause. They Should Kick Harder.

Three jolly young fellows of Manx Drank so much they were looked on as tann.

They swore off on the First.

But so great was their thirst.

On the Fourth they accepted with thank.

A light-fingered fellow of Worcester, Declared 'til not steal as I Worcester.

But he fell with a swoop

On the first chicken coop

That he saw, and made off with a rooster.

We still maintain that Washington is a winter resort. It is true that the weather is a trifle too chilly these days for invalids to ride on the open cars, but that signifies nothing. Washington, as a winter resort, is taking a little vacation—well earned. By the way, here's an idea. Since we see now that the Weather Man's prophecies come true, how would it do if we all went up and mobbed him and made him prophesy warm weather?

The example set by the Bijou Theater in Brooklyn the other night is so good that the wonder arises, Why has this not been the common practice among theaters from the beginning? We refer to the fact that the managers have opened all the exits after the performance, that the patrons might acquaint themselves with all the opportunities of egress. The theater, which was crowded, was emptied in three minutes. It is now announced that the managers of the New York theater have about decided to throw open all the exits after each performance. The advantages of this plan are evident. The audience, by becoming familiar with the location of the exits, and their use, as well as with the knowledge that the theater could be emptied in a very short space of time, would be less apt to be thrown into senseless panic in case of fire. It may not be practicable to put the patrons of a place of entertainment through a fire drill, but the opportunity to see, and if they desired, to use the emergency exits frequently, would serve much the same purpose as a drill.

Automobiles have proven untrustworthy and unsatisfactory for the collecting of mail in the local service, because they get out of order from the frequent stopping. The inability to stop without serious interruption of service is one of the chief characteristics of the automobile. A number of our citizens who have been run over by them have noticed this. The good old-fashioned horse of the mail collector and country doctors use, is superior to the automobile in its capacity for stopping. He can stop at any time, and the emergency exits frequently, would serve much the same purpose as a drill.

A miser who died the other day in Omaha, had hit upon a much safer place than the stove for hiding his wealth. He had padded the shoulders of his coat with fifty-dollar bills, thus killing two birds with one stone—he put his money where no one would think of looking for it, and he secured a "see that shoulder" effect, without any of the usual effects of a high price for it.

A fair, witty widow of few years swore she'd never more gossip on New Year's.

But that very night

She gossiped with a quite

And told all that she'd heard the past two years.

It's a pity that our distinguished and versatile fellow-citizen, Ambrose Bierce, doesn't live somewhere out in Brightwood, so that the abject and outrageous misery of transportation over the street railway to the outlying districts in that direction could not be expressed in words. Or, perhaps, on better thought, Bierce hasn't a sufficiently towering genius for the task. Either Rudyard Kipling or Carrie Nation would be the person. It is disgusting at any time to get down from your car where you are comfortably seated, and wait an indefinite period for the second stage of your homeward journey to begin. Then comes the scramble for standing room in one car, for, look you, the passengers that have been occupying two cars must now be crowded into one. There is bad enough, we say, in pleasant weather. But what of days like these, when the dumped passengers must stand in a shed or hut of thin boards, entirely open on one side? As we remarked before, speaking of this very subject, the American people will stand more and stand it longer and more humbly, than the folk of any other nation on earth. In dumb patient endurance, they can give the Russian; mull cards and spades. If anybody while and quiet things in their proper colors, he is looked upon as a dangerous lunatic, an incendiary.

The Citizens' Association of Brightwood is beginning to make a kick about their transportation. It is true, but they are not kicking hard enough. They are being outrageously treated in this matter. They are receiving no more consideration than if they were a few scattered groups of Digger Indians or Gypsies, camping out there in the wilds. But there's more to it than that. They might say something undignified, and any institution so antiquated as Brightwood transportation, if it is to retain any amount of veneration, and respect.

The action brought against the Countess Esterhazy will bring joy and healing balm to the hearts of many women who believe they are in the sere and yellow leaf, and that their days of feminine charm are over. The countess, who is sixty, they say, is accused by Mrs. DeLang of having alienated the affections of the latter's husband. The accused denies the charge, and she is at least, intentionally; but that does not alter the fact that another woman believes her sufficiently attractive to be dangerous. Let us add to this interesting episode the action of a Washington man, J. Homer Alden, who the other day espoused Mrs. Spink, of Providence, a fascinating young person of seventy-two. The event must be a record, but thirty-eight. Surely, in the light of these revelations, women of forty or thereabouts, formerly considered as "ladies of a certain age," should not regard themselves as out of the reckoning. Comparatively speaking, they are but slimping, inexperienced school girls. But what a hopeful sign this is!—this ascendancy of the women of many years!

In the lives of such men as Gladstone and the late Pope, who retained their commanding powers to the last, we saw proofs that the race is gaining in strength and longevity. But we have always heard that intellect was more lasting than beauty. Now, if our women are beginning to keep the delicate dew of youth upon the rose until the sixtieth year, the seventieth year, are we not doubly sure that the race is improving?